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A STUDENT JOKE.

Conspiracy of Silence That Put th Professor In a Panic.

Professor Elias Loomis for man years occupied the chair of astron my at Yale and was the author o the well known series of mathema ical text books.

Professor Loomis repeated eac year to the junior class a course o lectures on physics. The lecture were illustrated by experiments and in one on compressed air h explained the principle of the wel known air gun.

The students of each succeedin class as they entered the room for this particular lecture found on the side of the room remote from the platform a small target. After ex plaining the operation of the gun Professor Loomis was in the habit of landing three of its projectiles with mathematical accuracy in the center of the bullseye.

The professor was always applauded for this feat, but his grim face, covered by a tightly drawn skin of parchment hue, never showed the slightest sign of gratification or recognition of any kind. To him it was apparently only a scientific experiment to be exactly demonstrated.

One class of juniors, however, who had learned of the immemorial incident from the then seniors, attempted a little experiment of their own, the subject being mathematical and scientific human nature.

Three puffs from the air gun, and, although the students saw that the bullseye was perforated as usual, there was not a sound of applause. Professor Loomis looked a moment at the class in a startled way, then at the target, and then, with a degree of emotion he had never before shown, exclaimed:

"Didn't it hit? Didn't it hit? Didn't it hit?"

A roar of laughter, followed by even more than the usual applause, showed the professor that he had not lost his mathematical accuracy.

Causes of War.

The horrors of the Indian mutiny will still be remembered, and the cause which led to it is a matter of history. Cartridges greased with cow's fat were served out to the sepoys, who refused to use them on the ground that the cow was a sacred animal. Almost without any warning the terrible massacres followed, which were only avenged at an enormous expenditure of lives and money.

The war which deluged Austria and Prussia with blood in 1866 emanated in the former failing to answer a question asked by the latter. In the spring of that year the Austrians began to arm very speedily and powerfully, and the Prussians wanted to know the reason. To this they would give no reply, and Prussia, thinking it was an unfriendly and menacing action, brought about the gory campaign.—London Tit-Bits.

Chinese Worship of Ancestors.

The one spiritual force that dominates every class of society in China is ancestor worship. In the Chinese religion there is no other that can take its place for a moment. A man may or may not worship idols. He may express his utter skepticism about them or profess belief in them. No one cares what he thinks. Let him, however, neglect the worship of the dead and he is looked upon and pointed to with the bitterest scorn both by his own relations and by his neighbors. The worst taunt that the heathen can hurl against the Christian, and the one that stings him most, is the sneering statement that he has no ancestors.—New York Tribune.

Too Great a Loss.

Whoever knows anything about the small boy and his pride in his first pair of trousers will recognize the truth of a story the Philadelphia Ledger prints.

Tommy was at Sunday school in his first "real" clothes. A picture of a lot of little angels was before the class, and the teacher asked Tommy if he would not like to be one.

"No, ma'am," replied Tommy after inspecting the picture.

"Not want to be an angel, Tommy!" reproached the teacher. "Why not?"

"'Cause I have to give up my new pants," said Tommy sagely.

NEW INDUSTRY FARM WEALTH

OFFERS GREAT FOR INDIANA

State Can Grow Own Sugar, Adding $15,000,000 Yearly to Industrial Wealth.

Larger Yields of All Crops Following Beet Culture Boost Value of Farm Lands.

"The average American consumes eighty-two pounds of sugar each year, and only ten pounds of that ration are now produced in this country. The farmers of the country should keep that money at home—in other words, put it in their own pockets."

The foregoing statement appears in a bulletin which the Department of Agriculture has just issued reviewing the progress of the beet sugar industry during the past year. The report proceeds to point out that while the production of sugar from beets has advanced very rapidly, more than 5,000,000 tons of beets having been grown last season, 2,000,000 acres additional should be devoted to this crop in order to produce at home the sugar now purchased from abroad.

This is a subject of particular interest to Indiana for the reason that this state lies in the center of one of the most important beet sugar producing sections of the country. Not only have repeated tests in sugar beet growing demonstrated that Indiana soil is adapted to the production of this valuable crop, but the successful operation during the past season of the state's first beet sugar factory has proved it conclusively. Although the season was an unfavorable one and most of the farmers growing beets

IN AN INDIANA SUGAR BEET FIELD.

were unfamiliar with the handling of this new crop, the results obtained by the new plant at Decatur show that Indiana is capable of maintaining a beet sugar factory in every county throughout a large portion of the state at least, and that the state could easily produce not only all the sugar required for home consumption, but also, if necessary, could grow and manufacture half of all the sugar required by the United States.

Some figures from the actual operations of the beet sugar plant at Decatur during the past year will give some suggestion of the possibilities of this industry for Indiana. Aside from the investment of $1,000,000 or more, which the plant itself represents, the factory paid out to the farmers who grew beets about $550,000. Some $75,000 was paid out in wages to factory and field operatives. The railways of the state received from the transportation of beets, sugar and supplies over $100,000, while considerable sums were distributed for limestone, cotton bagging and other articles required in the process of manufacture. Thus about three-quarters of a million dollars was distributed through various channels of Indiana industry as a result of the establishment of a single beet sugar factory within the borders of the state.

According to the estimates of the statistical bureaus at Washington the people of Indiana consume over 100,000 tons of sugar a year for which they pay $12,500,000 or more. Previous to this year all of this money went outside the state, most of it to the great trust refineries of the eastern seaboard. Most of it still goes there. If, however, Indiana produced from her own soil only enough sugar for the use of her home population all this money would go into the various channels of home industry, and it would make a yearly difference of $25,000,000 in the trade balance of the state.

That is only one, and the less important, of the beneficial results that would follow the utilization of a comparatively small portion of Indiana's farm lands for the production of the sugar, which the people of the state are consuming in yearly increasing quantities. Of still greater value would be its effect in adding tremendously to the farm wealth of the state by increasing the yield of other crops grown in rotation with sugar beets. Experience in countries like France and Germany, where sugar beets have been grown for many years on a large scale, show that from land which is planted to this crop one year in four the yield of wheat, oats and other cereals grown in the intervening years is increased from 50 to 80 per cent. Records collected from American farmers in sections where beet culture has been followed for a number of years show that the yield of other crops grown in rotation with beets has increased an average of 44 per cent. The yield of wheat on these lands advanced from 26.9 bushels per acre to 43.1. Corn went up from 41.6 bushels to 53.1 and oats from 40.9 to 60.6 bushels. The effect of the deep plowing and thorough cultivation required by sugar beets in boosting the yields of the other crops grown in successive years is all the more striking, as the yields obtained by these farmers before beginning sugar beet cultivation were well above the average. Applying this rate of increase to Indiana farms would mean that the agricultural wealth of the state would be increased $25,000,000 a year by the general adoption of sugar beet growing.

Not only does the establishment of the sugar beet industry add directly to the wealth of the state from the money it brings in or keeps at home and indirectly through the increase of other farm crops grown in rotation with beets, but it also adds greatly to the market value of farm lands.

In Michigan, where the sugar beet industry has reached such proportions that the state produces all its own sugar and ships a considerable amount to other markets, its effect upon farm values and business prosperity in the sections surrounding the factories is clearly marked. Many of the farms in these districts were heavily mortgaged ten years ago. The mortgages have been paid off so rapidly that today almost the only farms in the sugar country that are not debt free are those that have been bought in the past few years by newcomers who want to share in the prosperity that accompanies this crop. Bank deposits have gone up. The sellers of agricultural implements, dry goods men and dealers in all other lines tell of improved sales and report that collections of bills are made with much greater promptness wherever the sugar industry has been introduced.

C. A. Dugan, a banker of Decatur, who has watched the development of the industry there, keeping careful record of business transactions in the city, has estimated that the value of land in the city and on the surrounding farms for a distance of several miles has risen nearly 25 per cent since the factory's establishment. This is not surprising in view of the fact that in every case where the beet sugar industry has been established in any part of the country a gain of from 30 to 100 per cent has taken place in land values within three or four years. When the beet sugar factory at Findlay, O., not far from Decatur, was started two years ago the same upward tendency of land prices was observed, and it has been found that the increase since that time is more than $5,000,000 [illegible] alone.

The [illegible] of Michigan, whose [illegible] in no way superior [illegible] now has [illegible] factories. Indiana could support [illegible] if all the available [illegible] were used for the crop only one year in four. While this figure is not even a distant possibility, there is no reason why the state should not have from fifteen to twenty-five such establishments. Taking the lowest figure, fifteen factories would mean that when they were well under way the state would have a yearly income of $15,000,000 a year for sugar alone. Of this huge sum $5,500,000 would go directly to the farmers for their beets, $1,500,000 would go to the 4,000 or 5,000 workmen who would be given employment and the greater part of the remainder would stay within the state. The increase in land values would be almost too great to estimate—certainly not less than $40,000,000.

From the results obtained in the production of beet sugar in Adams county and surrounding sections and from tests in growing beets in other parts of the state, which show that Indiana can produce as high a grade of sugar beets as any state in the country, there is no doubt that if the policy of growing within the United States the sugar to feed the American people continues to receive the encouragement of the federal government as it has in the past fifteen years, Indiana will take a leading part in the sugar beet industry and through it will add millions of dollars to her annual wealth. That the upbuilding of this industry is important to the consumers as well as to the producers of the state was shown plainly enough in 1911 when the price of sugar, which had gone skyrocketing up to 10 cents a pound and was being held at $6.75 to $7.50 per hundred pounds wholesale by the trust and other refiners, came tumbling down to its normal level as soon as the yield of the sugar beet fields came upon the market.

THE ATTIC INSTINCT.

Why Some Persons Cling to Things That Are Rubbish.

The attic instinct hangs on surprisingly, and an observing eye can tell how many years a person has lived in the city by merely glancing under her bed. If there are three hat boxes one will contain letters, one scraps of ribbons and laces—if it's a man it's newspaper clippings—and one anything from a broken lock to old road maps. If, besides these, there are bundles of magazines and piles of newspapers, not to mention a bicycle seat and a green umbrella that one might use in private theatricals—if all these things have been placed under the bed against the protests of the family, if they are patiently moved every cleaning day and clung to through a moving, then their owners have the attic instinct to such an extent that there is not the slightest hope of their ever being cured. They will think from an attic point of view for the rest of their lives, and their family might as well become resigned.

When people are willing to make themselves disagreeable over a bit of string and absolutely objectionable on the subject of stray pieces of brown paper they should not be accused of having bad dispositions, nor should they be suspected of doing it to annoy one. They are merely suffering from the attic instinct and cannot help themselves.

Their characters were formed and have now hardened for a scheme of life where certain things were always kept in the cellar, others in the wood shed, others in the pantry and the cupboard on the first floor, still others in the closets on the next floor, and everything and anything that overflowed from any of these places was just taken up to the attic. And now these poor dear souls live with a cellar, three stories and an attic still lodged in their minds, and, though they will in time disappear, like all unnecessary members—seventh toe, tails, an appendix—in the meantime they are having trouble with them, they are suffering and fighting for them, and it takes a serious operation to remove so much as one scrap book if the owner thinks he may like to read it over in his old age.—Harper's Weekly.

Nursery Rhyme.

Barkety, bark! Old dog Tray
Took to his paws and ran away
Over the hilltops fresh and green.
And since then he's not been seen.
Barkety, bark! Old dog Tray,
Please come back to your home some day.

NIGHT SPECTACLE AT INDIANA FAIR

Gorgeous Pageant to Celebrate Hoosier Centennial.

The most gorgeous night spectacle of the Indiana centennial year will be the historical pageant that will be given at the state fair the week of Sept. 4. It will, in fact, be the most extensive outdoor display that has been undertaken in the history of the state and on stupendous scale it will accurately review the important episodes before and since the formation of the Indiana commonwealth.

It will, too, be the outstanding night display of the Indiana centenary, in which hundreds of costumed characters will take part, including a band of 100 genuine Indians, pioneer settlements will be set up, towns will grow, and tragedies of the wars in which Indiana had conspicuous part will be enacted.

A stage 500 feet long, appropriately set with Indiana scenic effects, will be used for the vivid history pictures, and this brilliant portrayal of Hoosier history will end with the most dazzling display of fireworks that has ever been given in Indiana.

The spectacle will be staged by J. Saunders Gordon, of St. Louis, who began preparations for it last April, when he started probing Hoosier history for the most important episodes, and, in addition to the massed groups of French explorers, pioneer settlers, Indians, soldiers, characters impersonating the men who won the Hoosier wilderness from the Indians and from the French and developed it into the prosperous land that it is today, will take part.

LeSalle, the first of the French explorers; Col. Hamilton, British commander at Fort Vincennes; Gen. George Rogers Clark, the hero of pioneer Indiana; Gov. William Henry Harrison; Tecumseh, the Indian prophet Allen Wiley, the first circuit rider; President Abraham Lincoln, stopping in Indianapolis on his way to Washington; Morton, the war governor; Gen. Lew Wallace; Col. Shuler, the pursuer of the Morgan raiders, all have prominence in the action of this stirring centennial review.

The spectacle will review Indiana history by periods. The first will show the Indians in their daily life before the white man came; the coming of LaSalle and his French followers into the unbroken forest and the starting of the first log settlement; the coming of the emigrants and the building of the stockade of Fort Kaskaskia.

The second period reviews the war of British and Indians against the settlers, the conference of Tecumseh with Gen. Harrison and the great battle with the Indians at Tippecanoe. The third period illustrates the formation of the new state at Corydon and the meeting of the first Hoosier legislature. The fourth period tells the stirring story of the first religious work in Indiana, the building of the first church at Corydon.

The fifth period reviews the part Indiana had in the Civil war, how the Hoosiers received the word of secession and how they rallied and marched to the front under the Union colors.

One of the most thrilling scenes of the pageant will show Morgan's raid in southern Indiana and his retreat before the forces of Col. Schuler.

Going Too Far.

"Yes," sighed the suburban man, who had just moved in, "at the last place I had the prettiest little garden that ever bloomed until my neighbor's chickens scratched the roots up."

"And did you kick?" asked his new acquaintance.

"You bet! I got a big tomcat that soon made miacemeat of his chickens."

"What then?"

"Why, the next I knew he had bought a ferocious bulldog to watch for my tom."

"H'm! And did that end the trouble?"

"Oh, no! I borrowed a wolf from an animal trainer to kill the bulldog."

"War to the knife, eh? What was the next chapter in the bitter feud?"

"There was none. I heard that he was about to purchase a tiger to kill my wolf, and as I couldn't afford the price of an elephant to kill his tiger I thought it best to move."

A CROOKED BOUNDARY.

Cause of the Peculiar Lines That Divide Two States.

If you will look on the map of New England you will see two curious irregularities in the dividing line between Massachusetts and Connecticut. One of them is in Granby township, a little northwest of Hartford, and the other in Enfield township, on the Connecticut river, south of Springfield. It is a standing conundrum why, so long as the boundary is imaginary, they did not make it straight instead of crooked. But thereby hangs a tale.

Those two little jogs on the map are monuments to human obstinacy and to the persistency which is one of the chief traits of the Yankee character. The ancestors of the farmers who own those little spots of ground preferred to live in Massachusetts rather than in Connecticut and fought for their preference until they had their way.

The controversy began in 1713 and continued for 12 years before it was finally decided. In 1724 the question was appealed to England, but the government was so much engrossed in the Seven Years' war that it was never brought to the attention of the crown. Up to the outbreak of the Revolution both states continued to levy taxes and send notices of fast days and elections to the farmers who occupied the land, and there is no record of how they avoided one or whether they paid both. Later, however, they voted and paid taxes in Massachusetts only, notwithstanding the protest of the county authorities in Connecticut. In 1793, after peace was restored, both states appointed commissioners, but the dispute was carried on until 1804, when a compromise was reached. There were several similar disputes between the two states besides those which now appear upon the map, and an agreement was reached by which Massachusetts consented to surrender her claim to a strip of territory in Woodstock and Suffield townships, provided Connecticut would yield her claims to the other tracts in dispute. No action, however, was taken upon the report.

In 1810 the controversy was revived by some legal proceeding, and another commission was appointed, but if it ever reached a conclusion there is no record to be found. In 1820 a third commission was intrusted with the settlement, and after two years they decided upon the present boundary line, which was adopted by the legislature of both states.—Exchange.

Sergeant Brown (holding [illegible] burglar until the police arrive) [illegible] my man, you didn't have to [illegible] volunteer for fifteen years, did you?

Sikes—Oh, don't say that, guv'nor, it might scare off the mistake!—Punch.

Lytsute—So poor Jones, the tormentor, has gone out of his mind?

Stryppes—Yes. He had been busy for three months on a mechanical tramp, and he couldn't get it to work.—Ally Sloper.

Jollying the Parents.

"Why did you chuck that baby under the chin?" asked the man. "It is such an ugly little sinner."

"That is why I chucked him," said the woman. "I wanted to make his parents feel happy. I always pet the ugly babies. Pretty babies get so much coddling from strangers that their parents take it as a matter of course. It is the fathers and mothers of homely babies who appreciate attention. Didn't you notice how pleased that couple looked? I don't suppose anybody ever petted that baby before except themselves. They'll think a lot more of the youngster after this."—New York Press.